

SILENT WORKER.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth." —Dionysius.

VOL. XVI. NO. 8.

TRENTON, N. J., MAY, 1904.

5 CENTS A COPY

The Helen Keller of Illinois

ILLINOIS has a second Helen Keller—a blind and deaf little girl, only 8 years old now, but struggling in perpetual silence and absolute darkness toward mental light, just as did Helen Keller, but under even more adverse conditions. And unless present indications are strangely deceptive, Emma Kubicek of Illinois will become as famous as Helen Keller. Emma Kubicek was discovered in August, 1900, by Dr. Hall, then superintendent of the Illinois institute for the blind at Jacksonville. Dr. Hall heard that at Glen Carbon, in Madison county, there lived a mute blind child. Strange to say, the child's parents did not know it was deaf.

AFFLICTION ATTRIBUTED TO STUBBORNNESS.

Even the physician who attended it thought the child was mute through pure stubbornness. The child narrowly escaped living its life in unbroken silence and perpetual darkness.

Emma Kubicek was born in Glen Carbon, Jan. 1, 1896, of Bohemian parents. When 3 years of age she suffered from an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis, which left her deaf and blind. A great wall of darkness and silence had imprisoned this little soul. But through three lesser avenues pulsebeats from the great unknown world came to her faintly. These avenues were the senses of touch, taste, and smell. On October 6, 1901, she was placed in the institute for the blind at Jacksonville, it having been nearly three years since she had seen the light or heard a sound.

The child had forgotten spoken language, was unruly in the extreme; was, in fact, at this period but little more than an animal. Mrs. Helen Jordan, who had had some experience with the deaf blind, was put in charge of her.

In Mrs. Jordan Emma found not only a teacher but a sympathetic friend: one who, however, could give only part of her time to her unfortunate pupil. During two weeks the patient teacher struggled with the child's perversity and destructiveness, and finally triumphed.

The difficulties in the way of bringing light into this little soul seemed almost insurmountable. Still, she had vision and hearing three years, and her imaging power was therefore well developed. She had appetites and desires, the gratification of which could be used as inducements to learn a system of symbols. The problem was to give her symbols for the old images.

LEARNS FIRST LESSON IN TWO WEEKS.

The first word selected for her instruction in language was "ball." A ball was placed in the right hand of the child and at the same time Mrs. Jordan spelled the word into her left hand, using for this purpose the usual manual alphabet. In less than two weeks the child gave evidence that the symbol ball suggested to her mind the object for which it stands.

"Doll" was the next word chosen and was taught in the same manner. A month passed after that before the child was able to quickly and correctly distinguish between the two sym-

bois. Soon her teacher began spelling into the little hand the names of various objects with which Emma came in contact, and at length the child seemed to realize that all objects have names. From the beginning each one was given to her in Braille (raised points) as well as by the manual alphabet. By Christmas Emma was one of the happiest and most obedient of children,

1903. She was a winsome child of 7 years, large for her age. She had then a vocabulary of several words which she could recognize when spelled into her hand by her teacher. Mrs. Jordan spelled n-e-s-t into her left hand and the child, after spelling it with her right, brought a nest and placed it on the table. In similar way she recognized and spelled "bird," "basket," "iron," "shell."

The teacher spelled into her hand, "Find a fan," and she at once sought among her play-things until she found one. She asked her teacher for her beads, using the same method of spelling. She then put them on her fan and hung the whole about her neck with childlike satisfaction. The child spelled "roll," then rolled the ball; "throw," then threw it, at the request of the teacher.

MAKES EARNEST EFFORT TO TALK.

She tried hard to talk, placing her sensitive finger tips on her teacher's lips to catch the movement. Her attempts were most pitiful in their failure. Yet, she managed to sound the "f" in fan, the "b" in ball, and the "bo" in book. Her sense of location was excellent and in some way she knew when Saturday came, and on that day would get out the clean linen for her bed. She was able to dress herself, except her hair, even to lacing and tying her shoes. Her sense of smell was acute. She could recognize people by some indefinable distinctive odor and could smell candy, of which she is fond, through the paper covering.

Six months later the child's vocabulary had been greatly enlarged. She not only could spell with her hands but could write on the Braille writer.

"What have you on your feet?" asked Mrs. Jordan, spelling the words into the child's hand.

Emma at once wrote in Braille her first complete sentence, "I have a shoe on my feet." She was still unable to sound the words, but could almost say easy words like "ball," "fork," "shoe," and could recognize these and several others by the motion of the teacher's lips.

AWAKENING IS SLOW, BUT SURE TO COME.

Of course the child knows nothing of the outside world. She is just a little soul imprisoned. But what an awakening there is in store for her. The process is slow and difficult, but gradually she will acquire language and then all knowledge will open before her. For she is unusually bright and unusually strong and active.

The Illinois Institute for the Blind had the care of a deaf-blind child, Jessie Stewart, in 1900. This little girl entered the land of darkness and silence when only ten months of age. The senses of taste and smell were seriously impaired. She was without imaging power, making the first task of her teacher, Mrs. Jordan, an almost impossible one, namely the production of images. She had no pronounced appetites or tastes. There was too little "mind stuff" to work upon and little was accomplished.



PHOTO BY BOSTON

MRS. HELEN R. JORDAN AND HER DEAF-BLIND PUPIL
EMMA KUBICEK.
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

and was learning to use her hands in manual work, for which she showed great aptitude.

THREE MONTHS SHOW GREAT PROGRESS.

By January she could recognize five words and the names of her teachers, when written in Braille, and could spell the words in the manual alphabet. The work was here interrupted by four weeks' illness, little more being accomplished until March, although in February she voluntarily asked for bread.

Soon after this she acquired the power to follow her teacher in the spelling of any word, the teacher spelling slowly into her left hand, while her pupil followed letter by letter with the right hand. She learned to write on the Braille writer, Dr. Hall's invention, the words "doll," "ball," "bag," "Emma," and, with a little assistance, her first sentence, "Roll the ball."

The writer first saw Emma in the spring of

THE SILENT WORKER.

But Emma Kubicek had three years of vision and hearing before she was so cruelly plunged into silence and darkness. During those three years the imaging power was developed and there is something to work on. Already she shows a genuine desire to learn and from now forward her development will be more rapid.—*Chicago, Sunday Tribune.*

Australia.

MR. ERNEST J. D. ABRAHAM, the missionary to deaf-mutes, is making himself felt in far away Australia as much as he did when he was in England. It is characteristic of Mr. Abraham that when he undertakes a thing he does it on such a gigantic scale as to command respect and admiration. His whole life is devoted to the deaf.

At a recent public meeting given in his honor at Adelaide, Mr. Abraham gave an address. The clever jokes, with which the speech was illuminated, won appreciative smiles, and there was sympathetic applause, too—vigorous handclaps and plenty of feet stamping. When Mr. Abraham finished his address he courteously assisted in interpreting the remarks of other speakers. Even to the deaf-mutes his gestures seemed to be irresistibly funny, and they never took their eyes off him. The superintendent, in the course of his speech, made a reference to people who pulled "long faces," and Mr. Abraham's interpretation of the "long faces" was far and away superior to the facial gymnastics of the true American comedian. When it came to dancing the visitor quietly pulled up the tails of his frock coat, and executed an artistic fandango on the platform.

A GOOD WORD FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Abraham has had 20 years' experience with deaf-mutes, and, although a young man, was an expert of worldwide repute. He was editor of *The British Deaf Monthly*, and is a prolific and forcible writer. To use his own words, he came to Australia "to die." He was ordered hither by his medical adviser nearly two years ago, and he has benefited considerably by the change. Mr. Abraham has spent most of the time in Melbourne, and he has worked assiduously in the interests of the deaf and dumb institution there. During that period he has raised sufficient money to erect a building "like the nice little place you have here" for the accommodation of the afflicted in that state. Mr. Abraham is a fluent speaker, with an entertaining personality, and his address on Friday night showed that he is observant. He characterized the superintendent of South Australian mission as a genuine official, full of enterprise and vigor; and the manager of the Parafield Farm (Mr. Cox) as a splendid, practical man. The system of dealing with deaf-mutes in this state, he said, was excellent, and compared favorably with the methods adopted in any part of the world. It was a mistake, however, to allow the scholars to leave school when they were 14 years of age. The period should be extended for seven years, so that the afflicted student might be placed on a footing with the normal scholar who was actually learning during the seven years prior to school attendance. It was remarkable that in South Australia the authorities provided free and compulsory education for normal children, and gave them beautiful schools, but denied the same privileges to the deaf and dumb, who were in greater need of them. The grant to the state schools was dubbed "educational" and that to the deaf-mute mission "benevolent." Why? They were both educational, the one perhaps more so than the other.

A COMPARISON.

He had heard deaf-mutes referred to as idiots, but they were as mentally able, often superior, to hearing and speaking people. Considering its size and population this state had done what no other country in the world had for the deaf and dumb. The farm at Parafield was unapproached. A great deal had been done with a small outlay, and if from £800 to £1,000 were spent in improvements and in the provision of extended accommodation the farm would be self-supporting within five years. Although in England an in-

stitute was provided for every 150 deaf-mutes, in South Australia for 70 they had erected a magnificent building. The appointments were excellent, and embraced ideas which were wanting in older countries. A gymnastic apparatus, which was one of the leading features of the system in England, was required in South Australia. He found that the mission paid practically £2,000 in wages. No similar institution in the world could make the boast, and the authorities ought to be proud of the fact. America had spent 2½ millions on schools for the deaf and dumb, including £140,000 in the establishments of a university where the student could obtain degrees, "not the ordinary American degrees about which we have heard so much lately." Australia should do something in the direction of providing opportunities for deaf mutes to enter the higher professions, because it was a mistake to suppose that they were only fit for shoemakers and tailors.

AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS OF THE DEAF.

The Congress came off December 24, 1903, at Melbourne, and continued in session during the week ending January 2nd, 1904.

The object of the Congress was (1) to unite the deaf and all interested in their welfare; (2) to advance and protect their interests, and to elevate their social status, and (3) to give practical illustration to the capabilities of the deaf.

The following program was carried out:

FIRST DAY.

Opening of the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of the deaf in Independence Hall.

Vocal and Instrumental selections by members of the Association for the advancement of the Blind and other friends.

Performance by the Deaf-Mute Entertainers.

Conversazione and Reception of Delegates and visitors.

SECOND DAY.

Old Time Christmas gathering to be held at Brighton Beach Tea Gardens.

THIRD DAY.

Inter-state Cricket Matches, between the New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria teams.

FOURTH DAY.

Special service in Independence Hall at 11 A.M. and at the Cathedral at 3:30 P.M.

FIFTH DAY.

Opening of Congress in the Congregational Church. Papers and Discussion, by Mr. Witchell, of West Australia, on "School Life of the Deaf;" Mr. F. W. Rose, of Victoria, on "The Law and the Deaf;" and Mr. Victor Fisher, of New South Wales, on "Social Status of the Deaf."

SIXTH DAY.

Papers and Discussion by Mr. S. W. Showell, of Queensland, on "Family Life of the Deaf;" Mr. E. A. Sturcke, of South Australia, on "Capacities of the Deaf;" Mr. M. Miller, of Victoria, on "Past, Present and Future;" Mr. E. J. D. Abraham, of Victoria, on "Adult Deaf and Dumb Missions."

SEVENTH DAY.

Whole Day Excursion trip down the Bay in the "Hygeia."

EIGHTH DAY.

Interstate Cricket Matches (Continued) in the morning; Ladies' Conversazione and Conference in the evening, followed by Dinner to the Visiting Cricket Teams and Delegates to the Congress.

Mr. E. J. D. Abraham occupied the Chair as President of the Congress.

If the parents of our primary children realized the joy the little ones experience in receiving letters from home they would write more frequently. Some tiny tots never receive any communications from mother, father or friends. These are the children whose faces grow long and wistful when mail time comes and they see other happier children receiving letters addressed to them. Each letter is carefully prized and carried to "teacher" and shown to the children's classmates with great pride. It is true the youngest children do not always understand every word, but that does not lessen the joy in receiving the letter.—*Hawkeye.*

Michigan, U. S., and Ontario, Canada.

I DEEPLY regret to state the demise of Mrs. Jean Brown, of Shetland, Ont., 35 miles beyond the border, occurring on Feb. 7th. Three young grown fatherless sons survive their good mother to whom I was indebted for some numbers of your good paper which came under my notice for the first time, six years ago, and which the late lady received from her cousin, Mrs. Taggart, of East Orange, your state, since it is a well-known fact that Mrs. Taggart has a deaf son Thomas, a graduate of your school who, I believe, is away in England with his bride. The late Mr. Brown was a brother of Mrs. Wm. Esson, of Oil Springs, Ont., who has a semi-mute daughter Maggie, a graduate of the Belleville school.

Now, that I have observed Washington's birthday for the first time on this soil on Feb. 22nd, I have never thought for a moment that one day would come when I might make my own story of our first President. While staying in Palmerston, Ont., 22 years ago, I took fancy to a colored picture with the title of "The Tomb of Washington and His Figure" and copied it in my own water-color style. As I worked away, I always wondered where could the figure be until I had almost finished it when, happening to put the final touches on the grassy ground between two large and lofty trees, my eyes detected the forms of the imaginary legs. Well, I was pleased, mingled with pride, at my discovery, though I could scarcely believe my eyes to see the whole figure of my own work in military uniform with long boots and cocked hat, standing sideway.

I am greatly pleased to see the cut of the first group in the 33rd annual report of the Belleville school just issued, being taken in June 1872 at the close of the third session of the school. In fact, it was copied from the original one which I lent for the purpose and which I secured two years ago in St. Mary's, Ont., where it had been well taken care of by my old lady friend for 25 years.

I noticed in a daily paper here some time ago an item about the new Grand Trunk railway freight yards being laid out on the site of the old parliament buildings in Toronto, Ont., so I take this opportunity to record that a mute exhibition was held in the historic chamber in 1868, on occasion of the government voting upon a large sum of money to build and equip the Belleville school. I was one of the five pupils being included in such a party and was the youngest—only nine years old—but I remember the event distinctly yet. We were allotted to the seats at the right side of the speaker's floor, except myself, who sat on the speaker's steps, while the seats at the left side were assigned to Miss Harriet McGann, daughter of the principal who directed the exhibition on the dias, and her brother Edward in military uniform, being a student of the military college, then located in Toronto, now a signal officer in Atlantic City, your state, having been in service for 33 years. Miss McGann referred to is now the lady superintendent of the McKay Institution for the Deaf and the Blind in Montreal, Quebec, and sister of Mrs. J. J. Terrill, of the teaching staff of the Belleville school.

Mr. Otto Wonderly, the great jockey, distinguished himself during the great horse-races held in Los Angeles, Cal., early in March, making thousands of dollars. He is a cousin of Mrs. W. H. Gould, Jr., of London, Ont., and is spending his holidays with his parents in the Canadian City for the present.

Messrs. David A. Turrill and John D. McKenzie went down to Detroit one Saturday lately, returning the next day. They crossed the border to visit their Canadian friends in Windsor and Walkerville. Mr. McKenzie is on a visit to his brother Kenneth here and owns a house and lot in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Regarding the deaf members of the Odd Fellows' lodges mentioned in your February number, I do not know of any around here, except Mr. George Jolly, of London, Ont., being the case. He came from London, England, last year, a well educated and skillful machinist. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. in London, besides Messrs. Gould and Cullins, only three mutes out of 800.

WILLIE KAY.

PORT HURON, March 10.

Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANOTHER term of the college year has gone, and with it the Easter vacation which always follows in its wake. The term itself was very successful, and despite the many diversions that took place to distract the minds of the students from their books, there were fewer conditioned than at any other time for several years.

As soon as examinations were over, those who had made up their minds to go camping set out for Great Falls, not even waiting for dinner, so anxious were they to get out into the fresh, invigorating air. The day was an ideal one and all the forty-five who went were in fond hopes that they would be spared the usual several days of wet weather. But unfortunately the weatherman did not seem on good terms with them, and on the following day he gave them such a rain and chill that many wished they were under more substantial roofing than their tents. Before the sun had set on their first day out two of the campers came back to civilization with downcast countenances. They had not changed their minds nor had they lost their way and come back again, but the colored draymen who carried the camping outfit to their rendezvous had been careless enough to lose their tent. The other two members of their party found shelter for the first night with the other boys. The next day they returned and having succeeded in borrowing a fly they made the best of the circumstances by walling the sides up with young saplings, and closing the ends with old clothes and whatever else was convenient. Several years ago, all of them would pass the night on a bed of cedar boughs and old papers. This year a new fad was introduced, and they slept in hammocks made of barrel staves, or on a canvas bed raised several feet from the ground. Some declared that the old way was better as it was not so cramped. But the barrel stave hammocks proved to be the real thing.

The co-eds had prepared to go out and spend the day with them on Friday, but it was so foggy and damp after the rain of the previous day that they had to postpone the outing until Saturday. It was fortunate that they did, for Saturday was a perfect day and they all enjoyed themselves in the fresh country air. Thirty-two in all went under the chaperonage of Prof. Hotchkiss and Miss Peet. On arriving at Cabin John Bridge they were met by "Captain O'Stubbs" Marshal with a big hay wagon and driven to the camp. After partaking of a bounteous campers' fare they made the annual pilgrimage to the Falls. There they watched the foam-whipped waters rushing over the rocks and away to the sea until it was time to set out for the city again. When they reached the camp they found that Dr. Gallaudet, with his two daughters, Marion and Mrs. Kendall, had been there while they were away. The visitors had left their cards pinned to the tent flaps. Some of the girls preferred to foot the way back to the car line, while the rest took passage on the "hay wagon express." It was seven

when they arrived at the College again, and though they were tired out they voted the day's outing first rate. Prof. Hotchkiss, after seeing them all safe on the car, returned to the Falls Hotel where he had left his two little girls. They remained until Monday morning and then returned with the campers. Masters Burton Hotchkiss and Percival Fay also accompanied the campers, making up a party of their own with two other friends from the city.

Mr. Adam S. Heweton, '03, is a great lover of outdoor life and came down from Cornell to go with the boys. He was the same old Adam and showed himself a veteran camper. Mr. Roy Carpenter, '02, who is now spending several weeks in the city, also spent several days with them. Sunday the stay-at-homes went out *en masse* and spent the day. With them went a half dozen or so of the Kendall School boys, and the youngsters were as pleased with the trip as any of the rest. By the evening of April 4th all were back again on the Green with bronzed faces, and none the worse for the buckwheat cakes, Johnny cake and other kinds of cake that campers love to *try and make*.



FRIEDMAN PHOTO
SILENT WORKER ENG
ONE OF THE PLEASURES OF CAMP LIFE.

So far, the baseball team has not made a very good showing in the opening games of the season. While the individual playing of some is commendable, they seem to be unable to unite their efforts. The opening game was played with the Midshipmen at Annapolis and resulted in a score of 21 to 5 in their favor. The second game was with the Business High School and resulted in a tie after thirteen innings. The third game came off on the day the campers returned and being out of practice they of course could not put up a good game. The result was 27 to 4 in favor of the High School boys. Mr. John McDonough, ex-'07, has been coaching the men since practice began in the middle of March. He played with the Reading, Pa., team last season and has just signed with the Albany team for the coming summer. He will remain and coach the team here until the professional season opens the first of May.

The Relay team expects to go to Philadelphia again this spring and Capt. Mather is putting his men into form. Last year we had a fast team, and succeeded in carrying away first prize which included a gold watch for each runner and a silk banner for the team. This year's meet takes place on April 23rd and the boys are anxious for

a second victory, since they are now receiving ample support from the Athletic Association.

Some time ago there was a story circulating among the various Institution papers under the title, "A College President at Twenty," having had its origin in some young peoples' paper. The article referred to President Gallaudet, but the data is misleading. Now we do not want to take away any credit, nay, we would rather add to it, but Dr. Gallaudet was not twenty when the College was founded. It will celebrate its 40th anniversary the coming June, and as Dr. Gallaudet reached his 67th milestone last February it is evident that he was twenty-seven when he became President. We do not blame the papers for the mistake, but we always thought that there are many good, old alumni of the College at work in the Schools who would have detected the mistake, and prevented its further repetition. Such mistakes are prone to occur, but it is queer that such a one should have gone uncorrected so long.

A recent issue of the *Tablet* has the following to say: "Years ago there was more than one Gallaudet in our profession. How many are there to-day? Shall the name cease with the head of Gallaudet College? If so it will indeed be an old landmark gone. Another old name, Peet, is to be seen in the profession no more."

It is true that Pres. Gallaudet is the last, and the only remaining person of that illustrious name to be connected with deaf-mute education. His son, Edson, was offered the position of taking charge of the new technical department some years ago, but he declined preferring to follow his chosen course. For all we know some one of the younger generation may take up the work in the future. But the writer of the above paragraph must be unaware that the name, Peet, is still in the profession. The daughter of Isaac Lewis Peet, Miss Elizabeth Peet, is now a honored member of the Faculty of the College and has been connected with it in this capacity for over four years.

The Seniors are now busy head and foot with their essays for Presentation Day on May 4th. They must be handed in on or before April 19th, and on the following Monday their two weeks' vacation will begin. There are fourteen to be presented for degrees. As this is to be the 40th anniversary of the founding of the College, there will be special exercises to commemorate the event, and it is hoped Pres. Roosevelt will find it convenient to be present. All the Presidents from Grant to Cleveland were here at one or more times, and Pres. McKinley always wanted to come, but was deterred by other engagements. The spinning of tops, after essays have been written, the planting of a tree on Class Day and the annual Hop to the Class will be continued.

In our last letter it was too late to announce two other lectures of the Faculty course which were delivered during the second term. Dr. Gallaudet spoke very interestingly on "The Hague Tribunal" and Prof. Hotchkiss on "The Fools of Shakespeare." Both were very instructive lectures.

H. D. DRAKE, '04.

April 6, 904.



PHOTO BY FRIEDMAN

A FEW OF THE TENTS.



SILENT WORKER ENG



PHOTO BY FRIEDMAN

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

SILENT WORKER ENG

THE SILENT WORKER.

St. Louis

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE has mailed a number of the Exposition's official booklet of "Rooms" corrected up to March 1st. Parties wishing to get a copy of their valuable booklet may be able to obtain one by addressing Mr. Robert H. Sexton, superintendent Publicity Bureau, Worlds Fair. This booklet gives a correct list of permanent and temporary hotels and residences having rooms available for World's Fair visitors together with location, capacity, rates and other information. The Local Committee has not yet selected a hotel for head-quarters and it may be advisable not to do so. Applications are being made by intended visitors for rooms in private dwellings. The Local Committee is ready to assist all who desire it to a location in either a hotel or dwelling. All applications for rooms, however, should be made as early as possible to insure a more satisfactory arrangement.



MISS SARAH WEISSE

in general, their instruction in the various schools and, in short, they will give from their own experiences, successful or otherwise, arguments which will be of material assistance in instructing, and guiding the future generations, so that their entrance into the bread-winning world will be all the more simplified, and with less danger of falling into the rut's which they had.

It will be a notable gathering—a congress no interested person should miss. It will serve to inspire a stronger love of fellowship, for it will make for all new and firmer friends; and the happy remembrance of it all will linger with the fortunate visitor till death.

MISS ANGELINE MOLLOY.

As some of the newspaper comment on St. Louis weather has been uncomplimentary, the following extract from an official publication of the Exposition may be read with profit by prospective visitors :

The following editorial from the *North Dakota Banner* is well worth passing around :

THE WEATHER AT ST. LOUIS.

The weather which visitors to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may expect is shown by the "normals" at St. Louis, taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau. These "normals" are the averages of the temperature at St. Louis during the thirty three years that the weather bureau has had a station in St. Louis. The "normals" are as follows :

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| May | 66. 1F. | September | 70. 2F. |
| June | 75. 4F. | October | 58. 7F. |
| July | 79. 4F. | November | 44. 3F. |
| August | 77. 6F. | | |

How closely the actual temperature for any one year follows the normal is well shown by the mean temperature for each month, taken by the weather bureau at St. Louis, during the past year. These temperatures are :

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| May | 71. 8F. |
| June | 74. 2F. |
| July | 80. 3F. |
| August | 76. 4F. |
| October | 62. 2F. |
| November | 53. 3F. |
| September | 66. 4F. |

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to last seven months, instead to six months, as did the Columbian and Paris Expositions. Opening April 30th, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will not close until December 1st, 1904. The reason for this is that as a rule the weather at St. Louis during October and November is peculiarly pleasant. It is the "Indian Summer" of the Middle States. Wealthy persons with summer homes in the North and winter homes in the South spend these months in the vicinity of St. Louis.

The night weather throughout the season during which the Exposition will be open is extremely pleasant. The summer gardens, which

REV. J. H. CLOUD,
Chairman.

have operated for years on the outskirts of the city, and have enjoyed a large patronage, have demonstrated this amply.

The following is a summary of the local preparations made for the coming meetings during Aug. 20th-27th :

MR. ARTHUR O. STEIDEMANN,
Treasurer.

Aug. 20th made a special day at the Exposition to be known as "Gallaudet Day."

The inaugural meeting of the National Associa-



MISS YETTA BAGGERMAN.



MRS. MARY E. HARDEN.



MISS CLARA L. STEIDEMANN.



MISS PEARL W. HERDMAN.



MISS EMMA SCHUM.

tion in the Hall of Congress within the Exposition grounds.

A reception to the delegates in the Missouri State Building at the conclusion of the Hall of Congress meeting.

The auditorium of the Central High School on Grand, near Finney Ave., to be the Convention meeting place.

Banquet at the Mercantile Club, Schuyler Memorial House hall for the Gallaudet Alumni meeting.

Several other excellent social features are being arranged.

The Illinois Association of the Deaf will meet in the auditorium of City Hall, East St. Louis, on the evening of the 18th, and during the forenoon and afternoon of the 19th. The banquet will be given on the evening of the 19th. There are other social attractions being planned, but owing to the limited time for convention work allowed by the Board, they may be given before the Convention formally opens.

Mr. Henry Gross, a teacher in the Missouri School and late editor of the *Record*, will lecture on the evening of June 4th at 1210 Locust street. The lecture will most probably be given under the auspices of the Local Committee of the National Association and for the benefit of the entertainment fund.

"Russia and Japan" was the subject of a timely, well prepared, well delivered and very interesting lecture by Mr. A. O. Steidemann not long ago. Miss Pearl Hedman's later reading

of "When Knighthood was in Flower" was exceptionally good. Both of the literary treats were given for the benefit of the entertainment fund of the Local Committee, which is now assuming respectable proportions.

Rev. H. Hallberg, who for several years past has been doing local and general missionary work among the deaf of the Lutheran faith, has accepted a call to become the pastor of a hearing congregation at Jacksonville, Illinois.

The Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D.D., Bishop of Missouri, and presiding bishop of the Church in the United States, made his annual visitation to St. Thomas' Mission for the Deaf on Palm Sunday afternoon and confirmed Messrs. Wharton N. Bennett, William F. Remshardt, Henry Stumpf Jr., John H. Burgherr, Edward L. Miller, Misses Angeline Molloy, Lillian Harris, and Julia White. The Bishop preached a most helpful sermon, Miss Pearl Herdman interpreting. The attendance at this service and on Easter Sunday following was unusually large.

The half-tone engravings accompanying my letter this month are portraits of the Local Committee of the National Association of the Deaf. All of these ladies and gentlemen are working enthusiastically for the entertainment of the large number of deaf that are expected in the city during the coming summer.

We now have among our number 27 pupils who formerly attended the following schools: the Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and Manitoba. We know of no other school which can come up to this record unless it be the California School.—*Washingtonian*.



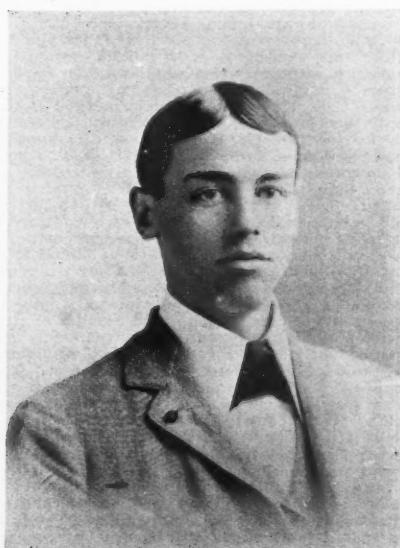
MISS ANNIE M. ROPER.



JOHN J. GILL.



MR. AUGUST J. RODENBERGER.



MR. JAMES S. C. HENERY.

THE SILENT WORKER.



THREE is a Doctor out West who cures deafness. At any rate he makes the claim and I have no desire to controvert it, for partial deafness is frequently cured.

But this physician (whom I do not intend to name at the present time) is either a genius or a charlatan, for he claims to cure those who are totally deaf as a result of typhoid, spinal meningitis and kindred diseases.

As a result of a letter written him by a prominent deaf man, stating that his deafness was absolute and of many years standing, the Doctor answered:—

DEAR SIR:—Your answers to the questions in my diagnosis blank are so clear and complete that I am able to tell you at once that you can be cured by my treatment. When I tell you this you need not have any doubt or question about it. Never before in the history of the world's medical science could you have been cured. Deafness was never cured by any treatment until I perfected my Electro-Vibratory treatment less than three years ago. My cure for deafness is distinctly a gift of the Twentieth Century to a class of sufferers whose condition was always in the past considered hopeless but by my Electro-Vibratory treatment I have demonstrated positively that deafness is a curable disease!

Further on in the course of a letter which would take up two pages of this paper all the details of the "cure" are given. All you need to do is send \$100.00 and get the apparatus—you can get it for \$60.00 as a special bargain for a short time if you will get some of your deaf friends to buy the outfit. The machinery is so marvellous that you can sell it second hand and thus get nearly all your money back. You can't buy it second hand from the Doctor, but he naively informs you they are frequently to be had of people who were formerly deaf.

The apparatus that makes totally deaf people hear a watch tick, for the beggarly sum of \$60.00 is:—

"A form of cabinet containing special electro magnet, wave current indicator, cylinder and vibrating massage switch, metal finished in polished lacquered brass, nickel and blue enamel, etc., etc."

Of course no deaf person can be badly stuck if he sends on his hundred dollars for while the Doctor does not make the claim, I have no doubt that if the apparatus does not restore your hearing, you can still use it for a parlor ornament or attach it to an ordinary bicycle and thus convert it into a motor-bike.

All this is the Doctor's own secret—nobody else knows anything about it and nobody else ever will.

Here is a "gem" from the Doctor's reply:

Your condition is such that I know my success in curing you cannot fail to attract wide and favorable attention in your community and among your friends and acquaintances everywhere.

Your diagnosis shows positively that you require this treatment. You should begin it at once. It is the only treatment by which you can ever be cured. No other treatment offers any hope. The theory of my new method is the only theory endorsed by the medical profession of two continents. It has brought restoration and happiness to many and must do so to you. I am certain you will be completely cured within three months from the time you begin the treatment.

I believe in being frank and open with every afflicted person. I tell you what my methods are and explain the reason so that you may form an intelligent opinion. The fallacy of being cured by any cheap or superficial device has been exploded. I offer you the only rational, complete and genuine cure, which in the crucible of trial will stand the test by curing you completely and permanently. My Electro-Vibratory Apparatus is thoroughly protected by letters patent. The properties of my supplemental remedies are my own secret and can be procured from no one else. But I stand ready to give you the full benefit of my discoveries and a cure for a very nominal sum when the the serious character and standing of your case are considered. My Electro-Vibratory Apparatus complete with special adjustment and all remedies and appliances necessary for the full treatment as described with full and carefully prepared instructions will be sent you on my special offer, as stated above, for only \$60."

The italics are mine.

If there was the slightest ground for hopeful results this Doctor would instantly take his place as the foremost physician in the world. He would no longer be compelled to sell "vibrator" machines at \$60.00 each, but could make his headquarters in New York for five years, treating three patients a week, every week in the year at from \$500 to \$5000 per patient and making himself not only one of the greatest medical benefactors of the race, but would also make him a Crœsus of the Rockefeller-Gould type.

His name would be handed down to posterity with that of Esculapius, Jenner, Pasteur and others renowned in medicine.

The fearfully rapid birth rate of "suckers" into the world necessitates a large array of anglers and the demands of the former are never too heavy for the resources of the latter.

Now when deafness (total deafness I mean) is really cured, every deaf person will know it. The Volta Bureau will make it its business for the deaf world to know it. Every Principal of a school for the deaf and all the teachers and employers will know it and will tell it, and will acclaim the glad tidings with joy.

When curing absolute deafness is an accomplished fact it will be ranked as an eighth wonder of the world and more than likely the Government will take the discovery in its own hands and spread it for the good of all the people.

When Edison and Bell, scientists and masters in their knowledge of electricity, the one deaf and the other husband of a deaf woman and (unless I am very much mistaken) the son of a deaf woman, are unable to apply the electrical current to aid deafness then don't expect it of any one else.

And if a Doctor does discover a remedy to make the deaf hear, be wont need to advertise. The people will advertise him.

Note, also, that you have to send money in advance. If this Doctor could substantiate his claims he would make a tremendous hit by offering to cure you if you would send a deposit and place the balance in your local bank to be paid to his order by the cashier when your hearing is restored. But these people are after the deaf man's money and I fear they get it too, from the uninitiated at any rate.

This clipping is from one of the l. p. f. :

The superintendent received a letter a few days ago from the father of one of our boys. The father said that he had read in the—that one of the boys had been permitted to go home so as to help his father on the farm. He added that if such was permitted, he would like for his son to come home and assist him. The father was misinformed. We can not find such an item in the—and it is a fact that no one has been allowed to leave for any such purpose. Parents should do their utmost to keep their deaf children in school. They can not learn too much even if they never miss a day.

The closing sentence is correct. Deaf children—all children in fact should get all the schooling possible, but if a hearing father in the exercise of his judgement takes his son from school to assist him, why shouldn't the father of a deaf boy use the same judgement? And how can the superintendent of a school for the Deaf refuse to permit it?

The Wednesday morning chapel service in the North Carolina School, is now given in manual spelling instead of signs.—*The Washingtonian*. The chapel services in this school are given by means of manual spelling—signs being eliminated.—*Utah Eagle*.

How much of the services do the younger pupils understand?

The *Washingtonian* has started a fruitful subject. Religious instruction is given to the hearing by classifying the children—infants, up to Bible classes for adults. In all the schools for the deaf where I have attended Sunday services—some half dozen only, though I know of many more, the school is assembled in one body and as a result the strain on the little ones is something approaching an ordeal.

There is a lot of room for an improvement here.

Manual spelling is a splendid thing unless carried to excess, but what good comes of it if a Bible lesson is spelled to children of tender years.

Why not adapt the service with some regard to the ability of the pupil?

The Sunday assemblages are good drills and impress the looker on who knows nothing of how far the sermon or lesson penetrates, but it is a howling farce so far as it teaches what it is intended to.

The four American deaf men who are to speak for us at St. Louis are all representative men; noted men of attainments of very unusually high character. Prof. Draper is a famed member of Gallaudet College Faculty, Mr. Hanson has made a name for himself as an architect; Mr. Fox is at the head of the Educational department of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, school for the deaf in the world and Mr. Hasenstab is a preacher of sterling worth, unquestioned ability and is broad minded and popular in the right sense of the word. All are graduates of college. If this selection leaves anything to be desired it is a representative deaf man of common school education, acquired wholly in a school for the deaf and one who has achieved distinction in other than professional pursuits and there are a number such. I, for one, am sorry that America was not permitted to have one such stand with the four brilliant deaf men named.

The Gallaudet Club of Philadelphia in unique in that it has the simplest form of constitution of any I have yet come across. The trend of organizations for the deaf, no matter what their object, is to tie them up in constitutions and by-laws that, if carried out to the letter, require the aid of a supreme court decision to decide whether a point of order is well taken or not. Arbitrary rules, totally at variance with the ultimate accomplishment of good results are enforced to the exclusion of common sense. If fourteen out of seventeen are present nothing can be legally accomplished while the arrival of a fifteenth constitutes a quorum and business could go on, but alas the clock points to the hour of 8.46 and the constitution says meetings must begin at 8.45.

The trouble is that associations do not build their own governing constitution, but, instead, work over that of some other existing body and utilize a lot of senseless material. The remedy is a simple one.

The death of Isaac R. Carney, as a result of his walking on a railroad track, caused a shock to all that knew him. That he should have taken this risk on a day and at a time when a regular train was scheduled, is something that passeth understanding.

Isaac R. Carney was a square industrious respected citizen of Easton, Pennsylvania, who enjoyed only the usual school facilities, and who though a congenital deaf-mute acquired a broad learning that made him able to hold his own, even with college men. He was distinctly a home-loving man, and a good husband and father, though his experience as a father was short lived as Mr. and Mrs. Carney lost their only child when it was but a few months old.

Until type-setting machines forced him out, he was a valued employee of two of the principal dailies of his city, and after machines forced out hand composition, he made a living as a shoe maker, and later on he showed his adaptability by earning good wages in a large mill at a line of work very different from the two trades he had acquired. Of the small vices and questionable and frivolous habits, Mr. Carney had none, and had he been called to preach the gospel to the deaf his life could not have been more exemplary than it was. Mr. Carney married a young deaf woman who was of the hearing world almost until she was in long dresses and she became proficient in signs and manual spelling largely as a result of her husband's efforts. Mrs. Carney's mourning for her good husband will be shared by a large circle of friends and the railroad in its horribly long and seeming unending list of deaf victims never took away a better deaf man, nor one whose life promised so much and so long usefulness. In writing the obituary of Isaac R.

Carney plain, truthful words are best, for he was a plain, truthful, sincere man of the people.

TO VIOLET :

DEAR VIOLET :

YOUR LAMB STORY AND PIC-TURE ARE VERY GOOD. KEEP ON ! IT IS NICE FOR LITTLE CHILDREN TO BE OB-SER-VANT. BUT THEIR CUTE PRAT-TLE BELONGS ON THE LITTLE FOLKS PAGE.

YOUR FRIEND,

A. L. PACH.

CONTENTMENT.

In the great human struggle for riches how many are contented with their lot? How many are free from worry and can lie down at night forgetful of business or family cares and enjoy the refreshing sleep that comes only to a contented mind? These queries come to us after reading a story of a real estate dealer, who, in the early days of Kansas's history, visited the Quapaw reservation in that state. There, as it happened, he met Quapaw Charlie the Indian chief. And as the real estate dealer and the Indian looked at each other, a feeling of contempt, deep and unrestrained, appeared in the face of the white man, and found expression in his words. That Indian had a thousand acres of the fattest land of America. If he would but cultivate it, he might sell the product for \$5,000 a year, clear profit, and rapidly accumulate those evidences of wealth for which the white races strive. But there he lived in a little log cabin with its acre or two of corn and vegetables. He killed rabbits, quails and prairie chickens now and then, and often fished in the near-by streams, but his food was coarse and his clothing worse. The Kansas man did not believe God meant that such beings should cumber the earth. But while the Kansas man talked, the Indian gazed back at him with a feeling of contempt equally deep and hearty. The Kansas man had been "booming" a town-site. He had been working day and night. His eyes were red from lack of sleep. His hands trembled from nervous exhaustion. The "bloom" had "gone broke." Rest and peace were words but dimly understood by this feverishly energetic man of business. Could he have come into the possession of Charlie Quapaw's acres, he would have obtained less comfort from them than the Indian did for he would have surveyed a town-site immediately and started another "boom" with all its deadly nervous exhaustion.—*Ill. Advance.*

BEAUTIFUL (?) SPRING.

Do not grab your big waste-basket,
Editor, dear,
Tho' another poet (?) telleth
Spring is here!
Bottle up your wrath a moment,
Let me give a stanza on it—
Whether lyric verse or sonnet
Is not clear!

This is Spring! Alas! I know it—
Lowering clouds and dampness show it
And my bran new Easter bonnet
With imported plumes upon it
Droops beneath the dismal weather
Like the veriest chicken feather.

This is Spring! Fair brides are blushing;
Papa's placid manner's gushing
Over bridal veils and bonnets,
But the table's quickly turning;
Pater now the truth is learning.
Bills for weddings are a nuisance
That confront him every where.

This is Spring! Ah! pray excuse me,
Do not of satire accuse me
If I say Spring's in the air.
There's the back fence needs white-washing
And the gutter needs a flushing,
While the house-wife goes arusing
Rushing, cleaning every where.

This is Spring! The long-haired poet,
Fearing we might never know it,
Sitteth down to gush upon it!
Hear him prate of flowers springing
And of robins sweetly singing,
Quite forgetting in his joy
Spring, like gold, hath much alloy!

G. M. DOWNEY.

Pennsylvania.

A MEMORABLE EASTER DAY was that just passed, especially to the Episcopal deaf of Philadelphia and the many friends of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, who annually on this great festival day congregate in the church to hear the beautiful story of the Resurrection repeated. It is on this day, also, that the church is always most prettily decorated with nature's own glories, and, though the attempt was repeated, it was in marked contrast with that of previous years. The attendance, too, while large, might have been larger. Aside from the floral decorations, nothing special was added to the service by the Pastor. Strangely, no notice was taken of a fine new Bishop's chair, which had been placed in the chancel for the first time in anticipation of a visit from the Bishop. The chair is the gift of Mrs. Welch, a daughter of the late Mrs. M. A. Paullin, whose first contribution of twenty-five cents formed the nucleus of the building fund of the Church. It is an exact counterpart of the chair presented to St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes of New York, last December, by All Souls' congregation, and both chairs attest the skill of a deaf-mute wood-carver, a Mr. Poole. The Pastor simply announced the postponement of the Bishop's visit. After a sermon on the Resurrection, the Holy Communion was administered. At the close of the service, Rev. J. M. Koehler who had help the pastorate of All Souls' since January, 1890, briefly announced his resignation, which had been accepted by the Bishop. As it was his last day at All Souls', he expressed his gratitude to all who had assisted him during his pastorate and gave them a last blessing.

The announcement was not unexpected by many and they generously tendered him their sympathy afterwards.

Bishop Whitaker has appointed Mr. James S. Reider Lay Reader in charge of All Souls' Church until a successor to Mr. Koehler is found and installed. Services will thus be held regularly every Sunday, as usual. The church is heavily in debt at present, but an effort will be made to wipe this out before the new pastor assumes charge, if possible.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf was held at 1528 North Dover street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, 9th of April. Those in attendance were: President B. R. Alabough, of Pittsburgh; O. N. Krause, of Allentown; Robert M. Ziegler, Thomas Breen, and Jas. S. Reider, of Philadelphia. A lot of business was transacted, chief among which was authorizing the President to proceed with the Trustees to secure State aid for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown as soon as it shall appear advisable; the selecting of August 17th to the 20th, inclusive, for the next convention of the Society in Allentown; and the appointment of Mr. Harry E. Stevens as Statistician of the Society.

Brother Pach thinks it is a waste of space to talk about the Fraternity idea, according to an item in his last letter, and yet he had no more important subject in his whole Kinetoscope department of the April issue. As an officer of the League of Elect Surds, he naturally had some nice things to say about it and of another order in the West. That was all right. We were glad to see his way of thinking about the matter. We do not think, however, that his argument is as conclusive as he would have us believe. The matter of a National order is still an open question—a very open one, and our remarks in the March WORKER were directed to it and not against any of the existing deaf orders. We had no thought then, and we have none now, to oppose either the Frats or Surds, or any other local order, and we distinctly said so.

To talk and to do, are two very different things, and they are always so. We are ready to admit that an attempt will be made some time to organize a National order; but, honestly, we can

not believe that it will grow to be the success that it should be. Mr. Pach does not throw any light upon this point. He simply trusts to the future. He says all that is needed is "leaders." That is so; but yet it will be easier to find the leaders than it will be to get respectable a number of followers. We can't help thinking as we do; they are cold facts even to us. Our experience from long association with the deaf of the largest city in Pennsylvania has taught us so. It takes a gold brick to convince them sometimes. Ah!

The Clerc Literary Association of Philadelphia, held its annual election on the 24th, of March. Almost all the old officers were re-elected. They are as follows: *President*, Thomas Breen; *First Vice-President*, Harry E. Stevens; *Second Vice-President*, Eliza Longbridge; *Secretary*, Geo. T. Sanders; *Treasurer*, Harry G. Gunkel; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Chas. S. Yoder; *Librarian*, Townley H. Mondeau. A prosperous year is looked for. The Association has about a hundred members.

According to a writer in the *Mt. Airy World*, George C. Sanders, of Gallitzin, who connects a barber-shop, bought a property from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and four years later resold a portion of it to the Company for the same price he had formerly paid for the whole property.

A number of friends of Mrs. M. J. Syle assembled at her home on Saturday evening, 9th of April, and presented her with a testimonial, consisting of a silver ice-pitcher with tray, a porcelain umbrella stand, and one dozen finely decorated plates, in recognition of her untiring devotion to duty as Parish Visitor of All Souls' Mission. Mrs. Syle was taken completely by surprise at this action of her friends.

JAR. S. REIDER.

There is no wicket in the gate of law!
He, that would e'er so lightly set ajar
That awful portal, must undo each bar:
Tempting occasion, habit, passion, pride,
Will join to storm the breach, and force the barrier wide.

—*The Poacher.*

NEWS FROM PROCTOR'S.

The penitential season has made slight impression on the business at the Proctor theatres, where the excellence of the programme always attracts large attendance, irrespective of season or climatic conditions, but at the same time, Mr. Proctor seeks to enter into the holiday spirit of the various festivals, and it is customary at his theatres to make a special endeavor to excel in the selection of entertainment for those seasons. More particularly around Easter and other school holidays the programmes are built to carry a special appeal to the children who are then at leisure to attend theatrical performances. The programmes are not formed, however, to exclude the adult patrons, but endeavor is made to secure specialists, who, while pleasing the regular patrons, will entertain the youngsters. So perfect is the system obtaining at the Proctor houses that children may attend a performance unescorted, and be as carefully looked after as they are in their own rooms. There are matrons on every floor, and a large staff of ushers, whose first duty it is to look always to the comfort of Mr. Proctor's patrons, which is one of the secrets of Mr. Proctor's success.

A well known dramatic school instructor declared the other day that he considered the Proctor Stock Companies, located at the Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatres, a most valuable adjunct to the dramatic schools. "Not alone," said he, "is it possible to send the pupils to witness revivals of the most popular plays of the past five years and careful productions of the standard comedies, but the permanency of the stock companies enables the dramatic aspirant to closely observe the varying methods used by the same actor in treating his parts. At theatres where a single production runs for several weeks, to be followed by an entirely new company, it is not possible to arrive at any satisfactory understanding of the actor's versatility, without the aid of a special lecture, but at the Proctor theatres one may observe week by week the tricks of the trade by which versatilities are gained."

THE SILENT WORKER.



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In Safe Hands NO MORE felicitous selection of an incumbent was ever made than that of Mr. James Reider to fill the vacancy at All Souls, Philadelphia, recently occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. J. M. Koehler. Mr. Reider is a gentleman in every way fitted for the work. Of a deeply religious nature, a most kind and lovable disposition, and with a mind enriched by much reading and deep study; personally well-acquainted with every member of the little flock that worships there, and withal thoroughly full of business and of excellent executive ability, there could be no one that could possibly fill the vacancy better than he. If he could be held as Lay Reader in charge until he received full orders and then be placed in entire control of the work, the future of All Souls would indeed be assured.

The Aerial Problem. A PUBLIC exhibition of the famous tetrahedron kite will soon be given by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, before the National Geographical Society in Washington. It has not been announced just where the kite will be flown or whether it will be in the form of a toy or of a size sufficient to sustain a reasonable amount of weight. The Doctor, unlike most inventors, has maintained a discreet and modest silence upon the subject and except to the men who have assisted in its construction and in experiments that have been made with it away off in the wilds of Nova Scotia, but little is known of it. The Doctor, himself, some time ago, had this to say upon the subject:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying machine. I haven't any flying machine at all—and have not been trying to make one."

"I am, of course, interested in the problem and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground; and that, conversely, a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion.

My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction, capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it would be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine—and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured.

"I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

This assurance, coming from the source it does, means something. Dr. Bell is not visionary. He deals in entities; and when the coming exhibition is made we may confidently expect something new and tangible in aerial navigation.

**A Report
par Excellence.**

NO BETTER summary of a year's work at a school for the deaf has ever come to our desk than that just received from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is not a mere report from the Superintendent, but contains, as well, complete resumes of the work of every department furnished by its head, and to these are appended full reports of the physician, dentist, and oculist, and itemized statements of every receipt and expenditure of this enormous school. It is, in every way, a document that covers its ground with a rare completeness. It is, first of all, wholly from the press of the printing department of the school, and is typographically well-nigh perfect. It chronicles the circumstance that in a list of upwards of five hundred children, many of whom are constitutionally not over strong, there has not been a death during the year. When hygienic conditions are noted, however, this is scarce to be wondered at. It is to be noted, too, that among the children are pupils from the Bahamas, from Mexico and from Porto Rico, as well as from many other localities outside of the state. In the list are a number of cases of that peculiar affection that is such an enigma to us, and that we know as aphasia; that aside from the intellectual work, there are twelve trades well-taught, and that the output of the laundry is nearly 700,000 pieces per term.

The optimism on the subject of speech and speech reading has been very great of late years, and recent articles in the current literature of the country have pointed very strongly toward the possible elimination of the school for the deaf, and the education of the deaf, in the public schools, where surroundings would all be purely oral. Dr. Crouter noticing this drift has the following to say:

"Extravagant claims are not infrequently put forward regarding the possibilities of conducting the education of the deaf as a class in schools for the hearing, as soon as speech and lip reading have been acquired. Such rose-colored promises are very harmful. They excite expectations that in but few instances are realized, and create in the public mind very erroneous ideas upon the subject of the education of the deaf. That a small number of the deaf, those richly endowed by nature, may be so educated is not to be denied, but that the deaf as a class shall ever be successfully educated with the hearing in schools for the hearing is in the nature of things as improbable as it is impracticable. Since by nature or through disease these children form a special class in the community, it will ever be the part of wisdom to

maintain special schools in which in general to secure their education. Such schools should be fostered by the community and generously supported by the State; none but the most approved methods and the best of teachers should be employed, and none but the best appliances known to education should be provided. In schools so provided for and so maintained, the education of the deaf, as a class, along the best lines will ever be assured. Nor is it believed by conservative instructors of the deaf that the day school system now being introduced in some of our Western cities and states as a part of the public school system will ever prove the success claimed for it. In the end the system will be found expensive and disappointing in results. Ideally the plan appeals to the public and to parents, but practically it is weak and falls far short of promoting the best welfare of the deaf. It has its origin in large measure in the externat-internat system pursued in many of the German schools, but there is a very wide difference between them. In Germany the children are boarders (internats) until they are far enough advanced to profit by communication with outsiders when, as externats, they are placed in nearby families to be boarded and lodged, going back and forth to the school for instruction. The potent influence of the instructors and officers of the school is constantly maintained, there is no break in the work, the children are simply sent among neighboring hearing families to be boarded and lodged in the hope that the intercourse so established may prove helpful to their speech. From this, in many respects excellent system, the American day school system differs very essentially. With the latter there is complete cessation of the power and influence of the school the moment school hours are over. With American ideas of home life, its freedom and lack of restraint, pupils cannot well be followed to the home circle to be there influenced and restrained by the officers and teachers of a school. Parents will not suffer it, nor will they, except in rare instances, exert themselves in any manner to supplement the work of the classroom."

Words of wisdom, indeed! The "hat-full of eyes" has already been sacrificed in some localities by experimentation in this direction, and the note of warning is sounded none too soon.

THE current school term will **Homeward, ho!** in two more brief months be a thing of the past. Aside from the epidemic of scarlet fever that broke out with the return of the children after Christmas, it has been a term fraught with good, and will go down in the history of the school as one of the most prosperous of the twenty-one that have passed. The closing exercises will, this year, be held on the 15th of June, when it is to be hoped as many of the friends and relatives of our children, as possible, will be with them in the "grand wind-up." On Friday, the 17th, the children living south, and those from points "on the shore," and on the Delaware, will go to their homes, and on Saturday, the 18th, the grand cavalcade for Newark and Jersey City will leave on the 10.10 train. Special cars will be had on the latter train, as heretofore. The usual notice, giving full particulars, will be mailed the latter part of May, and it is hoped that parents will observe their usual promptitude, in arranging for the transportation of their children.

School and City

Our exhibit for the Fair is all ready.

Julius Aaron has gone home for a few days.

Miss Hills has just returned from a well earned vacation.

Mr. Miller spent Easter with friends in Atlantic City.

The Basket-Ball Team had their picture taken on the 18th.

Sadie Harway is making a new silk waist for herself.

Sadie Harway is promised a visit from her Mamma, at an early day.

The brother of Carrie Christopher was a visitor on Sunday 17th.

There never was such a crop of boxes as that which sprouted at Easter.

George Penrose surprised his schoolmates, a short time ago, by appearing in long pants.

Jennie Temple continues quite indisposed, much to the regret of her many friends here.

Frank Mesick is promised a visit from Miss Mamie Lorch and his sister-in-law, in a few days.

The extra session of the Legislature was held on Joseph Westwood's birthday, April 12th.

Carpenters are at work making all of our doors swing out in instead of in, as formerly.

Josie Burke received, from home, a box of pretty things for spring wear, one day last week.

There are at least three pairs of robins who have made their homes with us, but nobody can find out where they are building yet.

Annie Campbell's Papa and Mamma have moved over the way on Division street, which makes it very convenient for little Annie.

Mrs. Throckmorton spent a day with Walter and Harry last week. Both were delighted to see her.

A letter from a cousin, containing a most excellent picture of her, was a pleasant surprise to Reno Bice, the other morning.

Miss Katie Whalen, who substituted for Miss Adams during her Easter holiday, became a great favorite with the girls before she left.



A LESSON IN SPEECH.

The 21st was Isaac Lowe's birthday. He escaped the usual "paddling" given on birthdays by going home.

We were all glad to see Edna Van Wagner's happy face again upon her return from a visit to her Mamma.

William Henry, who has been quite a sufferer with the rheumatism of late, has gone home to recuperate.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's cosy home on Monmouth street, is the Mecca for a large number of callers from the school, these bright days.

A snow-storm the middle of April is something quite unusual. We have had one this year, however, and it was quite a heavy one too.

The base-ball teams were fitted out with new balls, bats, and gloves, last week, and are now ready for the spring campaign.

All evidences of scarlet fever have disappeared and we trust it will be many days ere we look upon its like again.

Mr. Walker and Judge Endicott were guests of the Clover Club in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening.

Our boys have succeeded in getting two or three nice bunches of Arbutus in the woods beyond the Fair Grounds.

Considerable interest was evinced in the appearance of the fire department in our neighborhood one day last week. A strike in the industrial department was called at once.

Mabel saw something in the grass. It was yellow and black. It looked like a big pretty fly. Mabel went to it. She picked it up. And then she wished she hadn't.

Arthur Smith and Isaac Lowe assisted in the distribution of programmes at the Trent entertainment on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 14th and 15th.

After nearly four weeks in the hospital, Roy Townsend has been discharged and gone home to recuperate. Roy's Mamma was with him most of the time, and we all know how much this was to Roy.

Another splendid stereopticon exhibition by Dr. Lockwood was one of the events of the month. He took us on a trip around the world, and his pictures were, if possible, more beautiful and interesting than ever.

Among our Easter guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Servo, Mrs. Brickwedel, Mrs. Bamlin and friends, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Metzler, Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Tussey, Mrs. Gunn and daughter, Mr. Dewitt, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Hester, Mr. Bedford, and friends of Annie Oles.

Miss Ward, who has so long and efficiently done the work of our "centre," was taken quite seriously ill the middle of the month. She is still too sick to return to her work, but is rapidly improving and we all hope to see her back to her accustomed work at an early day.

Tuesday, the 19th, Mr. Johnson took Flannery, Spencer and Quigley, to the Trenton Pottery to see the exhibit to be sent to the Fair. Some very beautiful vases were shown them. Among the collections was one valued at \$1,500.

When Mr. Eggert called the other day, on his way to south Jersey to visit his daughter, he brought with him a splendid new "wheel" for Theodore. There is nothing in the world he could have done that would have made Theodore happier.

A visit to the Trent Theatre was the bright particular afternoon of the month to our little folks. It was during the engagement of Madame Papinta whose "fire-dance" has made her so famous. The little lady happened one day to be passing near the school, and noticed a party of our children at play. Thinking it might be a pleasant little outing to them she sent them 150 tickets, which were duly used and greatly appreciated.

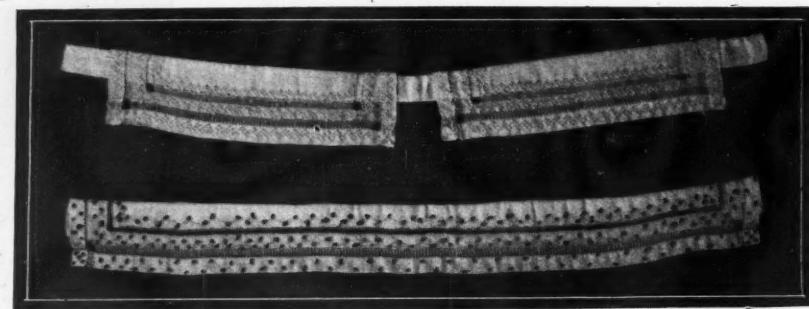


AN ADVANCED CLASS.

THE SILENT WORKER.



COLLARETTE BY LILLY SHAW.



COLLARETTES BY MABEL SNOWDEN.

SILENT WORKER ENG.

Industrial Department.

Wood-Working.

Roy Townsend is missed very much from the wood-working department. He has been sick for three weeks.

A sample of wood work was received by the carpenter classes in the shape of a small panel from Mr. D. F. Walker during the month.

The alterations on the cabinet for exhibition purposes at the St. Louis Fair are about completed. The exhibit will be shipped next week.

Owing to lack of space, we will be unable to send to the Fair any of the very fine specimens of wood-carvings, done by Pace and Quigley.

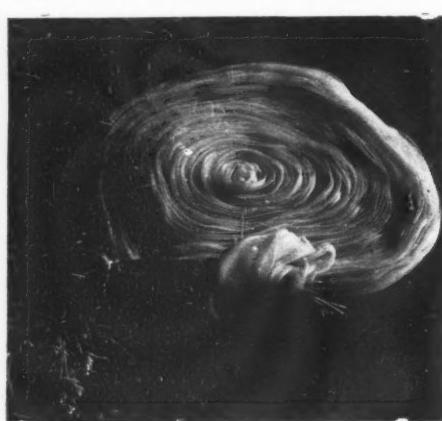
William Flannery has completed a new set of models for the joinery course.

All the boys are improving very much in their drawing.

Battersby and Brede are candidates for the wood-working department.

Embroidery and Millinery.

The hats made by the girls in Miss Stevenson class are very beautiful. They could not be



SILENT WORKER ENG.
HAT MADE BY SADIE HARWAY.

beaten by the finest milliner. They are all entirely hand made. One is of straw, trimmed with raffia-buttons. The other of bias fold chiffon.

Some very pretty embroidery pieces have been started.

Dress Making.

While Mabel Snowden was home visiting her parents, she saw a shirt waist which she liked very much. Her mother bought material for a waist. When she returned to school, she made one just like it from memory without any instructions from her teacher.

The spring dresses are quite numerous.

Josie Burke is going to make a tailor-made suit for herself.

We hope for at least a blue ribbon at St. Louis, this summer.

The book models, by the kindergarten class are being rapidly completed.

Shoe Making.

Frank Perella is doing fine work in the shoe-making line.

The repairing done by the boys in this department is as good as can be found anywhere.

Kindergarten.

Gotfried Kruteler is one of the best first year pupils. He can already write neatly.

The beadwork interests the children very much. All want to make something to take home.

The children notice the birds when they go out for a walk and say a good deal about them.

Printing.

The great brackets put in the press room for holding the big roll of paper is a great improvement as well as a time saver.

Jacob Herbst is making excellent progress as a pressman. He is learning the "Point System" recently adopted.

Miles Sweeney's first attempt at "overlay" work was excellent, showing him to be very careful and thoughtful. He has a head that thinks and is capable of developing into an excellent workman if he keeps on persevering.

William Henry, the polisher and coater of half-tone plates in the engraving section, has been absent for a month on account of rheumatism. His place has been filled most satisfactorily by Arthur Smith.

Luigi Pugliese set up a very attractive booklet title page recently and Harry Redman executed a neat bill head in two colors.

Messrs. Hester, Aaron and Wenisch have shown marked improvement the past month.

Health Talk.

E. L. M.

A GIRL or boy with rosy cheeks has good blood. Pure blood means better health. One with good health is full of life and spirits. All put together make a clear mind and good moral character.

A good digestion is essential to health. Without it, one is apt to be cross and low spirited and cannot enjoy the good things of life to their fullest extent. Boys and girls who have good, sound teeth masticate their food and get all the good out of it. They do not bolt their food and get their stomachs out of working order.

People with indigestion and dyspepsia moan and make it unpleasant for those around them.

Girls seem to like strong, healthy men. It is natural. Why? No one knows! It is simply Nature doing the reasoning. It is just the same with men. They like to see a girl who can row a boat, play tennis, and not



always have to be helped across a puddle of water or over a fence. No one likes dull eyes or a sallow skin. When people see these they reason that the possessor of them eats too rich food, does not keep regular hours, gets too little out-of-door exercise and otherwise neglects his or her body.

Good bodies, good blood and good digestion, make good minds and the whole makes good workers and good moral thinkers.

First Exercise:—Stand erect, hands on hips. Bend backward as far as possible, and at the same time bend the leg as in cut No. 2. First the right, then the left. Do this exercise until tired. The muscles of the neck are exercised a great deal, also muscles in the small of the back.



Second Exercise.—Kneel on the floor. If it hurts the knees, put something soft under them. Raise hands above the head and bend back as in cut No. 3; then bend forward and touch palms of hands on floor close to the knees. Repeat this exercise until muscles begin to tire.

Third Exercise.—Lie on back, with feet drawn in, hands under head (see cut No. 4.) Force the feet upward with a little snap (cut no. 5.) Resume first position. Repeat movement as long as you can with comfort. The important part of this movement is to fold the body up close (see cut.)



Fourth Exercise.—Lie flat on floor on stomach (see cut 6.) Hands on floor at the side. From this position push on floor and raise body up straight, without bending knees or waist. Keep the body rigid. Return to first position and repeat as often as can be done.

Fifth Exercise.—Lie flat on the floor on your back, hands under the head, come up to a sitting position without bending the knees or helping with the hands. This exercise is of great benefit to anyone troubled with indigestion. It brings into play the muscles of the abdomen and strengthens the back.

Sixth Exercise.—Lie flat on the floor on your stomach.



Stretch the legs, toes on the floor. Go through the motion of swimming with the breast stroke;



hold the head up and at no time lift the toes off the floor or let the hands touch the floor.

State News.

Haleyville.—Our community seems under a cloud of sorrow, as a most unusual thing for this place happened on Wednesday. There were three funerals. One was especially sad, Mrs. Victoria Hunter was called to the bedside of her daughter, and her son in-law, in Florence, who was very sick and not expected to live. The husband died; the daughter began to improve a little, when Mrs. Hunter was taken down and in a few days word was received that she too had passed away. In her death Haleyville loses one of its most valued members. Whenever anyone was in trouble Mrs. Hunter was always ready to help them. In sickness and death she was always to be found lending a helping hand. She leaves three sons and five daughters to mourn her loss and they have the sympathy of the community.

Mrs. Hunter was the mother of Mrs. Victoria Bowker, of Trenton, and Mrs. Eva Carty, of Florence, the death of whose husband was announced in the April number of the WORKER.

Florence.—We give herewith the portrait of Mr. Lewis Carty, whose death was chronicled in



SILENT WORKER ENG.

LEWIS CARTY.

the last number of this paper. At his funeral a fellow citizen delivered a most eloquent tribute to the deceased, but as there was no interpreter present the deaf mourners were unable to learn the substance. The sincerest sympathy goes out to the grief stricken wife, who not only has lost a loving husband but devoted mother as well, all within the short space of a week.

Lakewood.—Mr. John McGuire and Miss Tillie McGuire, of Paterson, were the guests of Miss Maud Horner on the 9th and 10th of April.

Paterson.—George Rigg has left the *Paterson Evening News* where he has been employed as a compositor for a number of years. The fact that he can return to his old place any time, shows that his services were appreciated.

East Orange.—Mr. Thomas Taggart is slowly recovering from a very serious illness which has lasted since last Fall. His marriage to Miss Whitney has been postponed indefinitely on that account.

Newark.—The Ex Committee of the State Association has been making efforts to secure a suitable place in this city to hold its forthcoming convention this summer. Up to the time of going to press nothing definite has been arrived at, but as the Committee has expressed the desire to have it take place at the same place and time as that of the Newark Association, there is a likelihood that there will be a joint meeting, and instead of a hall the Association will have an open-air convention this year. Announcement of perfected arrangements will be made in the June number.

Trenton.—Mrs. Isaac Bowker has the sympathy of her numerous friends in the loss of her dear mother, mention of which is made elsewhere. She attended the funeral in Haleyville.

Messrs. David Simmous, of Rahway, and H. Rigg, of Burlington, were in town, Sunday the 17th inst.

Asbury Park.—Wallace Cook has purchased a fine eight-room house on Sunset avenue. The deal was consummated after long deliberation and he congratulates himself on the fact that the property is worth considerably more than the purchase price.

Eatontown.—Mr. Wesley Breese, after a month's vacation, has returned to his post in the Penny Packer Press at Asbury Park, where he has been employed since last summer.

METHODS AND RESULTS.

THERE are many methods of teaching the deaf and all of them are good intelligently applied. In this School, as in most other state institutions of the kind, we use the Combined System, or, more properly speaking, any one of the methods which seems best adapted to the capabilities of the child. Some of our pupils come to us with a certain degree of speech, and these are assigned to the Oral Department. All congenital mutes are tested as to their ability to acquire speech, and those who show even a moderate degree of aptitude are taught speech and lipreading. In other cases, signs and the manual alphabet and writing are used as means of teaching language. In each individual case we employ the method which we think will be most successful.

But whatever method is used, the process of educating a deaf child is necessarily slow. It is not fair to measure the progress made by our pupils by that of ordinary children in the public schools, because there is no common basis of comparison. One can get an idea of the immeasurable advantages possessed by a hearing and speaking child over his little deaf brother by contrasting their mental development on the day they start to school. One has such a command of language as enables him to express readily and clearly in speech any thought or wish; the others does not know his own name or the meaning of a single simple word. The latter has to spend years of patient struggle to get to the point where his brother begins.

Those of us who began to lisp the English language on the mother's lap and gradually, naturally, and almost unconsciously acquired a full vocabulary of spoken words and idioms, can hardly realize what a confusing, contradictory language English is. In his effort to master it, the foreigner often gives up in despair, and yet he has the open ear through which to learn it. Then what a stupendous task it must be for a deaf child!

Sup't W. O. Connor of the Georgia School, has a pet snake. We wonder if it follows him as the lamb did follow Mary wherever she went. Would not St. Patrick have been shocked to death to see such a spectacle. One day to Mr. Connor's grief he found the poor reptile frozen stiff enough to be used for a walking cane, but happily he had not the heart to do such a cruel act. He merely took it and laid it tenderly into some warm water and presto, as if by magic, its tail began to wiggle and soon it came to life again. We suppose Mr. Connor performed a wonderful miracle!—*Rocky Mt. Leader*.

Massachusetts.

FUNERAL services for Mrs. Mary O'Connell widow of Jeffrey O'Connell, who died Thursday, were held at the New England Home for Deaf-Mutes at 273 Cambridge street, Allston, Saturday morning. The interment was at Chestnut Hill cemetery.

Mrs. O'Connell was born in Ireland in 1810, and has been deaf and dumb since birth. After the death of her husband some years ago she lived alone in the West end until the home was founded, when she became the first permanent inmate. The services yesterday were conducted by the Rev. S. Stanley Searing the founder and



SILENT WORKER ENG.

MRS. MARY O'CONNELL.

present secretary of the home, and were carried on both orally and in the sign-language for the benefit of the other inmates.

Although nearly 94 years old, Mrs. O'Connell despite her affliction, was of a happy and cheerful disposition, and was extremely grateful to those connected with the home who made it possible for her to spend her last years in comfort and cheerful surroundings. She was a devout Episcopalian, and regularly attended the services held for inmates at the home.

The New England Home for Deaf-Mutes is the only institution of its kind in New England, and it is said there are but three others in the United States, one in New York, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania. The home was incorporated in 1901, and is supported by voluntary contributions by the public.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald*, March 20, 1904.

As to the date of Mrs. Connell's birth, the *Boston Herald* has erred. She was born in the year 1819. She was the oldest and first inmate of the New England Home for the Deaf-Mutes, Aged, Infirm and Blind and was well liked by every body, for she was a woman of pleasant disposition and intelligence. She leaves a son, of whom she always spoke affectionately as a dutiful son who has in her declining years done all he could to comfort her. Her last words were: "God bless you." She passed away at the age of 84 years, 9 months.

Our closest attention has frequently been riveted on the old lady for the yarns she spun. She was, indeed, a devout Christian and prized her ancient Bible which she read constantly. She attended the religious services regularly, save on a few occasions, when she was not in good health. The inmates cultivated cordial ties of friendship with Mrs. Connell and thus their affection has lasted until the end. Mrs. Connell always spoke kind words of former Matron Mrs. White and commented on the fact that she has used her like a mother. Mrs. White, being obliged to give up her position in the Home, was most deeply missed by Mrs. Connell, but she learned to love the new Matron, Mrs. Ryan, and thus got over her grief.

Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. S. S. Searing who dwelt on the beautiful Christian life of the old lady. Mrs. Connell was buried in Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Brighton, on March 19th. She is survived by an only son.

March 20th, Mrs. Hattie Wheeler, in company

with Mrs. George A. Holmes, on their way from church to their home in Cambridge, was going to cross over for a transfer at the Brookline Street Transfer Station, when a cab-horse, driven by T. H. Hagden, ran her over, cutting a long gash in the forehead near the temple, stunning her. Dr. Elizabeth Schroeder, who was a witness, has, by degrees, nursed her back to health.

Our minister, Philo W. Parkard, holds our closest attention. He knows how to expound many biblical facts and is, wonderfully, a man of much retentive memory. He has studied the Bible for more than forty years. Happily, the Boston Society has flourished under the backing of Mr. Packard and the Trustees, having encouraged our religious welfare. Mr. Packard is very graceful in the use of the sign-language.

Miss Nellie H. Swett Principal, of the Beverly School for the Deaf, passed away at 4:10 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, March 29th, after having reached the 50th milestone of her life. She was born in Henniker N. H., on December 4th, 1854. She succeeded her father William B. Swett, the founder of the Beverly School for the Deaf, in the year 1884, and has managed the school on strictly economical lines and even with success both educationally. Both in word and deed, she demonstrated her deep-rooted love and sympathy for the handicapped children of silence with whom she has been brought up in contact. Her years of maidenhood had crowned her with discretion and moral principles, and she was always modest and retiring. She has made many sacrifices for the welfare of her pupils and associates, to whose cause she has dedicated her life. Here, as every where else, her warmth of greeting and cordiality of manner won the hearts of all who knew her. She has labored to uplift the silent children and has been devoted, heart and soul, to their welfare.

Her death elicited demonstrations of sorrow and grief and tributes of appreciation of her character and services were shown. Miss Swett leaves a dearly beloved mother advanced in years, two sisters, Mrs. P. S. Bowden and Mrs. George C. Sanders, of Philadelphia, Penn., and four nieces Misses Gertrude and Helen Bowden and Margaret and Dorothy Sanders. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. D. D. Addison, who dwelt on the life of Miss Swett in detail, Rev. Mr. Searing having interpreted for her friends. Touching remarks on Miss Nellie Swett's life were made by Rev. Dr. Addison which left a beautiful impression on the minds of her friends. The death of Miss Swett is an irreparable loss to the bereaved family and also to the Beverly School. The school will continue in new hands. Mrs. P. S. Bowden is acting Principal. A new matron has been appointed in place of Mrs. William B. Swett, owing to her advanced age. A new teacher is expected very soon. We sympathize with the bereaved family.

J. C. PIERCE.

ANNIVERSARY AT HARTFORD SCHOOL.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Principal Job Williams's term as the executive head of the American School for the Deaf, was pleasantly celebrated by a reception in his honor at the school, by the present and past officers and directors of the corporation, and by the teachers of the school. Many national flags and a profusion of flowers formed the attractive decorations in the girls' study room on the second floor of the main building where the reception was given. Principal and Mrs. Williams received and many friends called to extend congratulations. Instructor A. S. Clark, in behalf of the officers and teachers of the school, gave to Principal Williams a handsome French mantel clock of glass and gilt. In presenting the gift Mr. Clark spoke of the long term of service of the recipient, extending over a period of thirteen years as a teacher and twenty-five years as Principal. Mr. Clark also expressed the high appreciation in which Principal Williams's work was held by the givers of the present.—*Hartford Times*.

A lawyer without history or literature is a mechanician, a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect.—*Guy Mannering*.

Chicago.

At the Easter services of the M. E. Mission for the Deaf, the attendance was by actual count nearly 280 people. I mention this as an illustration of what might be expected in the way of attendance at the Rev. Mr. Mann's services were they held down town also. While 280 is not always the rule, even at the M. E. services, they seldom fall below the 100 mark.

The Chicago courts have gone on record as valuing a person's hearing at \$15,000. That being the amount of damages for loss of her hearing recently awarded to one of the hello-girls of the local telephone company. She was rendered deaf by a stroke of lightning coming over the wires on the switch board at which she was at work.

One of the students at the Chicago Art Institute is Edward Carlson, a young deaf man hailing from Sweden. He has been given "honorable mention" at several of the institute's exhibitions. Although he has been there but a short time his portrait work is attracting quite a little attention.

I was unable to get a photo of Mr. Hannan's bust of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, as it is being packed for shipment to St. Louis for exhibit in the space allotted to the deaf in the Education building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Chicago Division F. S. D. is growing fast, its membership now footing up an even sixty. Heretofore it has met but once a month, but arrangements are now under way for a monthly social under its auspices, so that the lady friends of the division members may have a chance to enjoy an occasional social evening similar to those of the Pas-a-Pas club.

Monday evening, April 4th, was initiation night, six candidates for division membership and one member-at-large being initiated. The Chicago members were Messrs. Carroll, Christenson, Hall, Kohn, Kalck and Springel, Jesse Warren, of Nashville, Tenn., being the member-at-large admitted.

Bellaire, Ohio, has fallen into line, too, and through the efforts of Samuel Corbett of that city, has sent in new members enough to form a division.

While on the subject of the F. S. D., I wish to reply to some statements in Mr. Maynard's article in the April *SILENT WORKER*.

I am sorry Mr. Maynard cannot see the F. S. D. in the light of a "National organization," for to all intents and purposes it is that, and nothing less, to its organizers and to those who have joined.

The subjoined clipping from the *Frat*, the monthly issued by the F. S. D., is an editorial from the March number, and Mr. Maynard's attention is respectfully called thereto:

With subordinate divisions in four states and members-at-large scattered among several more, making a total of twelve states represented on our membership roll, we fail to see where the statement that the Society is merely a local affair finds a peg to hang upon. Yet, that is what some of our friends outside are saying.

It was the aim of the Society's founders to make it a national organization and this aim is being strictly adhered to—each month bringing it nearer and nearer to the bulls-eye.

The time-worn, but none-the-less truthful, saying, "Rome was not built in a day," applies to the Society and its growth as well as to other movements and ventures which take time for their accomplishment.

And, again, (Mr. Reider please note also):

The character of a man is judged by the company he keeps. By the same rule it is fair to judge the character of a society—how much more so in our case.

The deaf do prefer the society and company of their own kind, no matter how many refute the "clannishness" idea, and what could be more

appropriate (and strong, had it the support it deserves) than a society such as ours?

Of course, were it possible, joining an organization like the Woodmen, Royal Arcanum, National Union, would be a great thing, but independence is bred in the bone in this country and the deaf ought to have their share of it in their makeup.

Is there not among the 60,000 or so credited to the population of these United States a large enough percentage of hustling, ambitious men able and willing (when they are shown its advantages) to build up a fraternal and benevolent order of their own?

To my mind nothing could to the public at large give stronger evidence of the ability of the deaf to manage their own affairs, prove their independence, settle for once and all-time the "object of charity" delusion than their carrying forward to its completion the movement which our Society has started.

Granted, Mr. Maynard, any of the old line insurance companies can beat the F. S. D. in its "death benefit," but the Frats have always held up as their strongest argument the "sick benefit" clause of its agreement with its members. Your idea of "putting in the stocking" \$2 a month may be good in its way but there are the chances of not having enough of those two-dollars ready when sickness does come, and the temptations to use them otherwise than was intended.

Granted, again, the F. S. D. cannot now offer anything like your plans for mutual insurance, or the prospective 2,000 N. A. D. membership, but it can do as much if not more if it has the support and can gain the confidence of the 2,000 or 15,000 which have been figuring in your possibilities. If the F. S. D. can pay a \$75 death benefit with its present neembership (150) what should its death benefit be worth with 2,000 or, to be as sanguine as yourself, 15,000?

Those who are already members have joined knowing the F. S. D. is not as strong or as big as it can and should be, and have put their shoulders to the wheel, confident in its ability to keep its pledges (to them sufficiently large at present) and of its ultimately becoming what it should be. As for those who do not care to join because the F. S. D. cannot "offer them membership in an organization that will appeal to them as better than they can get from the hearing," as you put it, if they wait for that time it will never come as they, if they are of the large percentage you seem to figure them at, would by their staying out prevent any such "offer" ever being made by any organization of the deaf, simply for the lack of sufficient members.

With all the "push and perseverance," "ideas and action," or even "automobile driver's" rush which the members of the F. S. D. may have they know and appreciate the fact that the attainment of their proper strength, financially and numerically, depends upon the support of the deaf of the nation and feel they are entitled to ask it, too, all things considered.

In speaking of an article in the *Epworth Herald* of March 12, on the Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab and his work among the deaf, which, by the way, is from the pen of Miss Lura C. Sheridan, a former teacher at the Illinois school, the Minnesota *Companion* comments editorially as follows:

"Wherever Mr. Hasenstab is known he is admired and respected for his earnestness and his purity and sincerity of purpose. Where example and precept are so closely united in one and the same person, the power for good to ones' fellow-men is great."

It's too bad there has to be a "negative element" in St. Louis deaf circles. From the list of those present at that surprise party I "deigned to notice," and which I spoke of in my letter as I did from a revival of the old-time tit-tat feeling, I gathered that there were quite a few of the well-known deaf of that city at the function and, unless I am mistaken, the St. Louis correspondent has some explaining to do at home.

By the way, if the correspondnet (I cannot call him anything else as the constellation at the end of his letters is not named—and "Three stars" would come under the ban of the "Kinetoscope," you know) would mention the "ancient and honorable St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club in his letters once in a while—if only just enough to keep its friends in touch with its doings—quite a little zest would be added to the pleasure they give down this way.

"Amber fluid," "straight jackets," may be a proper sequence in some cases, but surely my mentioning Budweiser in its place on a *menu* should not call for such talk. Did I not add the saving clause as to the "sleep workers" and the pepsi? Or to be more explicit—as the correspondent did not seem to "tumble"—"they work while you sleep."

The March meeting of the Pas-a-Pas Club's Lit, March 26, had another excellent program. Mr. Regensburg on the "Louisiana Purchase," Mrs. E. E. Hannan, "Lafayette's Wife," and Mrs. Matthew Schuttler in a recitation, were the treats of the evening. Mr. Taylor failed to appear with his personal experiences in California in the early sixties, but, as President Dougherty says, these will keep for another meeting.

The Chicago Chapter of the Gallaudet Alumni held its annual banquet at the College Inn, Saturday evening, April 9. The election of officers was also held, resulting in Mr. Regensburg's election as president and Mr. Sansom, secretary-treasurer.

Those present at the banquet were Messieurs and Mesdames Hasenstab, Dougherty, Hannan, Frank; Messrs. Sansom, Regensburg, Codman, Craig, Rutherford, Johnson.

The Rev. A. W. Mann acted as host at a social at the Trinity parish house Saturday evening, April 9. A good many were entertained and Mr. Mann was prevailed upon to relate some of his European experiences. It was unfortunate that "conflicting dates" was again in evidence. Between the date, trouble and up-town location Mr. Mann has had quite a few disappointments—but "bobs up serenely" every time.

The "Stag" party, given by the Pas-a-Pas club, April 1, was an excellent entertainment of the athletic variety. But the committee has the record for April-fool jokes just now. (If you don't believe it ask for a copy of the *Deaf American* of April 7. That paper "scooped" the affair, and I dare not copy. F. P. GIBSON.

Lancaster, Pa.

THE sale, which was announced to take place on the 16th of February at the old Beiler homestead near Whitmer, was a great success. Leaving Lancaster at one o'clock we went to Eden and after dinner at "Archdale Farm" proceeded by carriage to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, where we were all entertained at supper. In the evening, the whole party was handsomely entertained with ice cream, cakes and fruit by the Kauffmans. Tuesday morning, "bright and early," we set off by carriage to Whitmer and were soon at the crowded scene of the sale. It is estimated that nearly a hundred guests were entertained at the big dinner given just before the sale was called. And such a dinner! Only those who have enjoyed a finely-cooked, daintily-served country dinner can understand what a feast it was. The sale itself, in spite of the bitter cold weather, was largely attended and prices fairly good. A fine "moolie" was sold for \$15., and if we have been rich in "green goods" we would certainly have bid for her as she was a real bargain. About a dozen of the deaf were at the sale, some as purchasers, some like ourselves "just for fun."

We have received a neatly and substantially bound copy of the *SILENT WORKER* for the year 1902-'03 of which we are very proud indeed. In after years it will be a pleasure to go back and re-read the events which are printed therein.

Have you heard the latest remedy for weak eyes? If not, here it is! We were talking to a certain deaf lady the other day about weak eyes when to our astonishment she said with great emphasis, "O! Gertie, a friend told me to soak my eyes in good, strong salt water." As our eyes are not removable, nor glass, we don't exactly see how we can soak them, since Webster defines soaking as letting lay for a period of time in liquid.

Mrs. Ben. Musser, who has been quite ill from Plureisy, is now on the road to recovery.

The new Parish House of St. James' Episcopal Church will be finally opened on April 5-6 to the public when a "house-warning" will be given by the Guild of St. James. Rev. W. Russel Breed, the kind and faithful friend of the deaf, has urged them to be present on the evenings of the opening days in order that they may meet socially the hearing members of the church. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Smiley will be present during the "opening" of the House, which is a beautiful structure of brown stone. We hope to give a full description of it later on.

Mr. Samuel B. Kauffman has been appointed by Rev. Mr. Smiley to be the treasurer of St. James' deaf congregation, succeeding Mr. T. Miller Purvis, who resigned after two years, of faithful service. We trust the deaf of Lancaster will treat Mr. Kauffman with the same kindness and trust which they accorded his predecessor and that they will make his efforts successful by liberally supporting him financially. We need to remember that what we give is not given to an individual but to God and that our love for God is judged by Him according to the cheerfulness and liberality with which we give. God loveth a cheerful giver.

Miss Emma Hasper, of York, Pa., a cousin of the writer, accompanied us to Littitz on Thursday where we were the guest of Helen Grace Downey and by whom we were most handsomely entertained. On Friday evening we visited the barracks of the Salvation Army and were entertained at supper by Adj. Balling and his wife. Littitz is the seat of one of the most celebrated seminaries for young ladies in the United States, namely Linden Hall Seminary, and is also famous as a summer resort, its springs being well-known all over the United States for their beauty and purity.

Sunday, March 20th, was a "red letter day" among the deaf of Lancaster, it being the 10th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller Purvis, and they having issued invitations for a dinner to commemorate the event. Being Sunday, the affair was naturally a quiet one, but nevertheless a most enjoyable social time was had and a fine dinner was served. About thirty-seven deaf were present and a dozen hearing persons. Miss Fannie Hess, a student of the Missionary Training College of Nyack-on-the Hudson, N. Y., was assisted in receiving the guests by the writer, while Misses Sadie Hess and Reilly Hostetter served at the dinner table. Among those whom we noticed present were: Rev. F. C. Smiley; Mrs. Leslie Hoopes, of Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Albright; Misses Bertha and Ada Hartsongh, Mr. John C. Etter, Mr. Lewis Frederick, Miss Anna Brenner, John Boneowsky, David Sonders and Mr. Lohse, of Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. S. Kauffman and Joel Beiler, of Witmer. There were many others present and several who had been invited sent regrets. Among these latter were Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman, of N. Y.; Miss Lou Little, of Mifflin, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Widmyer, of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Young, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, of Silver Springs, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Purvis received some elegant gifts in tin, and among other things a gold eagle, commonly spoken of as "tin." A funny present, given by two young gentlemen present, was an immense package that, when open, disclosed a tin wash basin, bath towel, box of yellow soap and a pack of soap powder, which created a great deal of fun among the guests present. We hope our kind host and his wife may live to round out another ten years of married life together.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Albright entertained a number of invited guests at refreshments after the lecture given by Rev. F. C. Smiley on Saturday evening, the 19th of March. The whole group was photographed in the parlor after the fun was over and a fine time closed at midnight. Those who received cards of invitation were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Musser, G. M. Downey, Bertha and Ada Hartsongh, Messrs. Weaver and Frederick, and a few men whose names we cannot recall.

Mr. W. Lohse, of Lebanon, who works here in Lancaster, spent the Easter holidays at home and reports a fine time. He says work in all lines of trade is very dull in Lebanon now.

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.

Chips from Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

ONE of the most striking figures that is daily noticed in our midst, is the proverbial chap who may be seen sporting an umbrella by his side regardless of the condition of the weather and no matter where he goes.

To many this weather protector seems to be his only friend and it was only the other day when a jolly rogue, evidently inclined towards stirring up some fresh fun, tried a trick on him, which proved to be of a most dramatic character and very embarrassing in its completion.

While a handful of our silent friends were chatting on one of the city streets this mysterious chap suddenly dropped into their midst, with his umbrella as usual by his side. Just then one of the boys accosted him with the following question: "Would you like an introduction to that fellow," pointing to an interested spectator who was gazing at this group of strange fellows with unabating interest. "Yes, I would," replied the chap with the weather shield. "Well, shake hands with him," retorted the provoking rogue with a look of pretended reluctance. So the unsuspecting chap extended his hand to the unknown stranger, who, instead of grasping it with a hearty shake, walked off with a look of scorn. At this juncture the crowd burst into convulsions of laughter and the innocent fellow, finding he had been foiled, made a hasty retreat for no other purpose than to relieve himself of his embarrassment and the fun was over.

The Toronto Deaf-Mute Athletic Association held its semi-annual meeting on March 12th for the purpose of electing officers which resulted as follows: F. Brigden, Hon. President; E. C. Pickard, first vice-president; N. A. McGillivray, second vice-president; H. W. Roberts, secretary; J. H. Mason, treasurer; G. W. Reeves, manager; J. E. Crough, captain; F. E. Harris, assistant captain; W. E. Gray, mascot. The club will send a team to Belleville on May 24, to play the champion team of their alma mater for the football championship of the Dominion of Canada, where they expect a glorious time.

Mr. Edward A. Leslie, of Listowel, was over on a couple of days' visit to the home of his former schoolmate, Miss Mary McKay, of Moncrieffe, and there he was pleased to meet another schoolmate in the person of Miss Mabel Thompson, of Dungannon, who has been a guest of Miss McKay for a while. Edward reports a glorious time save for the long and nasty drive through the mud.

In a letter just received from Mr. and Mrs. Noah Labelle, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who were recently married in Toronto, they say they are comfortably settled down in their new home in the western metropolis. Mrs. Labelle, who has never been so far west, is getting used to prairie conditions in the western regions and seems to like the exhilarating climate up there.

William Arnold, the well known deaf mute manager of the Listowel hockey team, junior champions of the west, brought down his sextette to Toronto on March 8th, to battle with the Beachgroves of Kingston, junior champions of the east, for the championship of Ontario, and the Crosby Cup, but lost the honor, title and coveted silverware, to the tune of 6 to 5. Had it not been for the slushy ice there would probably have been a different tale to tell, as the Northern stars are invincible on clean so id ice.

We are pleased to hear of the success and prosperity of our erstwhile colored friend, George Henry, of Detroit, Michigan. He says he is steadily employed by the Public Harmonie Bowling Company of that city, but he has a notion of coming to Toronto this summer, where he has so many friends and former College-mates. Although he is of the colored race, he is a man of gentle and polite manners and greatly liked by many.

We are informed through the medium of gossip that our old friend, Mr. Duncan Bloom, of Thamesville, is going to lead another friend of ours, Miss Mary McKay, of Moncrieffe, to the altar about the end of March. If such chaff proves to be true, we wish the two every success and joy during the rest of their careers. Both are recent graduates of the Belleville Institution.

JACK CANUCK.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

St. Louis, Mo., August 20-27, 1904.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM (PARTIAL.)

The Congress will meet at one of the halls in the Hall of Congress. (The exact place will be announced by the Local Committee later) Saturday afternoon, August 20. The ceremonies of this meeting will be arranged and announced later, and will be appropriate to the occasion.

On Sunday there will be religious services for the deaf, the details of which will be arranged and announced later.

Monday morning, August 22, the Congress will meet formally; time and place to be hereafter announced. After the usual preliminaries, the reading and discussion of papers will be commenced.

Tuesday morning, August 23, the National Association of the Deaf will meet in business session. Reports of officers and of committees will be followed by the election of officers.

Wednesday, August 24, and the succeeding days, will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, closed by the passage of resolutions and by final adjournment.

Arrangements have been made for the presentation of four papers of general nature, representing the United States, as follows:

1. By Professor A. G. Draper, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.—"The Education of the Deaf in the United States—Methods employed; forces at work for or against particular methods; recent developments; the stand the educated deaf are known to take in the matter, etc."

2. By Mr. Olof Hanson, Seattle, Wash.—"The Industrial Problem among the American Deaf.—The value of manual training in the schools; the acceptability of deaf workmen to hearing employers; their relation to labor unions; the trades which offer least handicap in competition with the hearing; the proportion of tramps and beggars, etc."

3. By Mr. Thomas F. Fox, Station M, New York City.—"The Social Status of the Deaf.—The necessity by which they are driven to establish pleasure clubs, literary associations, guilds, etc., of their own; their relations with their hearing environment, etc."

4. By Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, Chicago.—"The Moral and Religious Status of the Deaf.—Religious instruction in the schools; church missions for the adult deaf; the need of more ordained ministers and secular religious instructors to hold religious and other services in the sign language for the deaf, etc."

In addition to the above, we are in hopes to have an interesting statement in regard to the number and condition of the deaf in Alaska and Hawaii.

Endeavors are being made to obtain from representative foreign deaf persons, papers treating of the following general topic—"The Intellectual, Industrial, School, and Moral Status of the Deaf; including a brief exposition of the educational methods employed, the practical results of those methods, as shown in the adult deaf; the stand taken by the educated deaf toward those methods; the position the adult deaf hold in the industrial world; their social life; provisions for their religious welfare, etc."

The following countries have been invited to discuss the above topic,—Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Australia, Mexico. Mr. George Frankland, of London, has agreed to represent Great Britain. Other representatives have not been settled upon at present writing.

It is hoped to have full and free discussion of all papers read before the Congress.

The amended and completed program will be published as soon as it can be got ready, i. e., as soon as foreign representatives have been heard from definitely.

Write to Rev. J. H. Cloud, Chairman of the Local Committee, 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, for information regarding accommodations, etc. Suggestions or inquiries regarding the program may be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Program.

J. L. SMITH, Chairman,
Faribault, Minn.

T. F. FOX,
Station M, New York.
G. W. VEDITZ,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Committee
on
Program.

There are some parents of deaf children who seem to appreciate the difficulties we teachers of the deaf have to contend with, and there are others who do not. Some are grateful for even slight evidence of improvement on the part of their children, from time to time, while others seem to expect miracles. When all things are considered, the wonder is that these pupils of ours ever acquire a full command of language.—*Virginia Gazette.*

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